

## A NEW WASP FROM THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

(Hymenoptera: Sphecidae: Pemphilidini)

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The recorded Sphecoid wasp fauna of the Galapagos Islands is very limited. Williams in 1926 reported only three species from the islands<sup>1</sup>: *Nitela darwini* Turner, from Chatham Island, described from a species taken by Charles Darwin on the voyage of the Beagle; and *Tachysphex galapagensis* Rohwer, described from material taken on Albemarle Island by the Leland Stanford University Galapagos Expedition of 1899, and specimens collected on South Seymour Island in 1923 by the Harrison Williams Galapagos Expedition of the Department of Tropical Research, New York Zoological Society, under the leadership of William Beebe. In addition, Williams states that in August, 1906, he found at James Bay, James Island, cocoons containing larvae of a Pemphilidine wasp in cells of a decayed branch of an *Erythrina* tree at low altitude. However, no adults of this wasp were seen or captured.

In the collection of the United States National Museum I recently discovered a Pemphilidine wasp taken on Chatham Island in 1899 by the Leland Stanford University Galapagos Expedition. Ashmead evidently intended to describe it but never published a description. This species, a description of which is appended below, is a member of the large, common, and ubiquitous genus *Ectemnius* which occurs in all the habitable major land masses and on many oceanic islands as well. This form may be the adult of the larvae which Williams found on James Island, but, if not, it is doubtless a closely related species, for *teleges* is also a xyloecete and probably stores its cells with flies.

*Ectemnius* (*Hypocrabro*) *teleges*<sup>2</sup> Pate, new species

This species is similar in many respects to the common and

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<sup>1</sup>Williams, Francis X. Expedition of the California Academy of Natural Sciences to the Galapagos Islands, 1905-1906. XVIII: The Bees and Aculeate Wasps of the Galapagos Islands. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4), II, pp. 347-357, (1926).

<sup>2</sup>From *têlê*, far off, distant + *ge*, land.

widespread North American form *3-fasciatus* Say, but *teleges* differs markedly from that species in its livery, the puncturation of the abdominal tergites, and details in the sculpture of the mesopleura and propodeum and conformation of the apical margin of the clypeal lobe.

Female. Length 7.5 mm. Black; the following eburneous: antennal scapes; mandibles with a median stripe lengthwise almost to red apices; pronotum dorsally (briefly interrupted medially); pronotal tubercles; axillae with a small spot; scutellum on anterior half; second to fifth abdominal tergites with a short, broad, transverse trigonal spot laterally on each side; sixth tergite completely; sixth sternite on disc; fore femora irregularly annulate at apex; middle and hind femora with a spot above at apex and middle femora with a stripe beneath; all tibiae wholly save for inner faces; all tibial calcaria. Brunneous: tegulae and axillary sclerites; all tarsi. Wings clear hyaline, iridescent; veins and stigma brunneous.

Head subfulgid; clypeus and inner orbits with a broad band of appressed silvery sericeous pile; vertex with a thin clothing of suberect subaeneous hair; temples thinly clad with decumbent silvery hair. Front gently concave between the inner orbits, with a wide, polite, impunctate, glabrous, immarginate scapal sinus; upper front and vertex with fine, close, even puncturation throughout; supra-orbital foveae large, cuneate, indistinct; postocellar line eight-tenths the ocellocular distance; temples finely punctate; occipital carina moderately flanged, not foveolate anteriorly, attaining below the posterior angles of the large subquadrate oral fossa, the hypostomal carinule simple, not lobed medio-posteriorly. Antennae with scapes subcylindrical, sharply unicarinate lengthwise, two-thirds the vertical eye length; pedicel obterete, two-thirds the length of first flagellar article; flagellum simple, first segment one and a half the length of second, last article only slightly longer than the penult segment. Clypeus with median length three-tenths the vertical eye length; median lobe finely punctate, very weakly tectate, bisected by a nitidous keel, apical width one and a fifth the median clypeal length, apical margin subtruncate, with a very narrow, inflexed, transversely sulcate bevel. Mandibles tridentate apically.

Thorax subfulgid to subopaque; dorsum with a thin vestiture of erect, light hair, the pleura somewhat more noticeably clad with decumbent silvery pubescence. Pronotum weakly notched medially, anterior dorsal margin transversely carinate, the humeri subdentate and with a carina descending vertically there, lateral margins not carinate, posterior margin strongly impressed. Mesonotum with moderate contiguous puncturation throughout; mesonotal ridges moderate; suture between mesonotum and scutellum

deeply impressed, foveate; axilla simple, rounded, immarginate laterally; scutellum tumid, anterior half with scattered, fine punctures, becoming closer and coarser posteriorly; postscutellum finely punctate. Mesopleura strongly, horizontally to obliquely costulate, with punctures scattered between the rugulae; prepectus sharply margined anteriorly; the vertical carina before middle coxae large and strong, the sternostirae well developed and almost attaining the sharply margined anterior edge of mesosternum; metapleura coarsely, horizontally striate. Propodeum with a moderate vestiture of light to silvery, erect hair on dorsal and posterior faces which are also finely punctate; dorsal face with a large, poorly defined, semicircular area, the anterior margin foveolate, bisected by a narrow marginate groove, the lateral areas traversed by fine, oblique rugulae radiating from anterior margin and becoming coarse at sides, separated from posterior face by a wide, indistinctly foveate groove; posterior face bisected by an immarginate strong sulcus, the lateral areas traversed by subhorizontal rugulae and striae; lateral carinae obsolete; lateral faces very finely, horizontally striate.

Legs simple, rather stout. Middle and hind tibiae spinulose on outer faces. Longer hind tibial calcar subcultriform, three-sevenths (0.43) the length of hind metatarsi.

Fore wing with marginal cell two and a half times as long as wide, broadly, somewhat obliquely truncate at apex; radius with first abscissa five-sixths (0.83) the length of second abscissa; transverse cubital vein oblique, inclivous, one and two-thirds the length of the second abscissa of cubitus which is only one-seventh (0.143) the length of first abscissa of cubitus.

Abdomen fulgid; with a thin clothing of decumbent aeneous puberulent hair; a weak constriction between first and second tergites. All tergites with a moderately fine, distinct, well separated puncturation, becoming finer and closer posteriorly to form transverse, punctate apical bands. Pygidium elongate, strongly narrowed and excavate apically, the lateral margins indistinctly fringed with weak setae, the disc with a few coarse, scattered, setigerous punctures, and weakly tumid at base. Sternites with microscopically fine, cancellate basic sculpture throughout; disc of second with a few fine, scattered punctures; all with a more or less distinct, transverse, preapical row of setigerous punctures.

Type. ♀; CHATHAM ISLAND, GALAPAGOS ISLANDS. May 27, 1899. (Leland Stanford University Galapagos Expedition of 1899.) [United States National Museum, Catalogue No. 5512.]

This island form is known only from the unique female described above.